WALLED INBY FIRE

The Hail of Bullets Our Rough Riders Faced.

300 FEET FROM THE ENEMY.

Spaniards Fired from the Brush Ahead and the Hills on Both Flanks.

on Fish Third Was One of the First to Fall-Our Mon Fought Like Tigore, Charged and Brove the Hasmy from the Hills-Ou Scouts Hant for Spantards to the West-They Explore Up to the Enemy's Outposts-No Large Body of Treeps Found Between of the City-These Works Are Heavily Manned and It Is Believed the Spanlards Will There Make Their Fire Stand in Perce-Cubans Doing Pine Scouttur Service-Carola and Costillo in Constant Touch with Our Army-Bugineer Have Their Hands Pull Widoning Mule Paths for Mauling Artillery-The Locomotive We Captured and Put to Work

Special Cable Despatche to THE SUB.

OFF SANTIAGO, via Kingston, Jamalea June 25,-Headquarters announced last evening that yesterday morning's engage ment was the outcome of a preconcerted movement to dislodge a Spanish force which had gathered in the neighborhood where the fighting took place to bar the way to Santiago. The Cuban scouts brought the news of the enemy's presence. Thereupon Gen. Young got together a strong brigade and marched directly to the point indicated. The Rough Riders, under Col. Wood and Lieut, Col. Roosevelt, were instructed to make a detour inland for the purpose of fighting the enemy. The engagements in which both of these forces participated seem to have been almost simultaneous.

The route taken by Gen. Young's men was fairly plain sailing, but that followed by the rough riders was through a rough and hilly region, the hillsides of which were densely wooded. The first intimation of the presence of the enemy was the low signal calls which the Spanish pickets location Presently the body of a Cuban scout was found, but still it was not thought that an attack was intended until the Cuban scouts fell back, hurriedly, telling of the presence of a large force.

Just then volleys of musketry were heard in the direction taken by Gen. Young's command. A moment later came the boom of the pieces of light field artillery which Young's men had taken along.

A moment later and the thoughts of Roosevelt's men were drawn again to themselves, for from the brush in front of them and from the hills at both sides the Mausers began to crack. From the first the Spanish fire was heavy, and after recovering from the first momentary surprise the reply was equally spirited.

The Spaniards were scarcely more than a hundred yards off. Hamilton Fish, Jr., was among the first, if not the very first, to fall on the American side. The rough riders were divided, Lieut,-Col. Roosevelt taking command of a detachment which was sent around the trail for the purpose of attacking the enemy's rear.

The firing lasted about twenty minutes. When the sound of the approaching reinforcements was heard the Spaniards began to give ground and their volleying slackened. They kept up a desultory fire for a little while longer and then turning, fled to a blockhouse some distance away. There they rallied again; but the American troops charged them and the Spaniards decided not to await their arrival. When they were still four or five hundred yards away the Spanish resumed their retreat, leaving the block house in the possession of the United States troops,

There is scarcely any doubt now that the rough riders walked into an ambush, and that the spot had been deliberately selected by the Spanish for an attack, "he lay of the land placed Roosevelt's ir .c a terrible disadvantage, being such that a comparatively small body of sharpshooters, concealed and protected by the chaparral, could pour down a withering fire from both sides with slight danger of return from the

The losses on our side are probably more severe than at first reported, and although the official list is being withheld until completed, the best available sources of information indicate that more than ten were killed and that fully fifty were wounded. Among the latter is Edward Marshall, the correspondent of a New York

The severity of the losses is attributed in part to the utter contempt displayed by Roosevelt's men and the regulars for the Spanish foe, but it is safe to predict that the experience, while in no way daunting them, will have the effect of leading the Americans to exercise in future all proper precaution for their own safety under similar trying circumstances. The gallantry of the troopers under fire for the first time is spoken of with highest praise by officers and men throughout the army, and the cool bravery of Roosevelt and Col. Wood, who took their men out of a bad fix with the glory of victory, has made them the heroes of the

When, after the first volleys, it was seen that the Spanish were in such number and position that they could not be dislodged at a single dash, the Americans fell back, but without seeking shelter. Their commanders railled them, giving the order to deploy and fire upon the concealed enemy from a lying position. As the Mauser bul- who shouted with joy when they saw the

prostrated by the heat and exertion. In the main, however, the men are bearing up well, and their general condition is surprisingly good, considering the hardships they have undergone since leaving Tampa.

An interesting incident of the march through the village of Demajayabo on Wednesday was the capture of a locomotive left by the Spaniards standing on the track with steam up. Before they scuttled away they attempted to disable the engine. but their efforts merely served to illustrate once more Spanish lack of mechanical skill and the ingenuity of the Yankee invader. The railroad employees had hurriedly taken off the connecting rods, throttle gear and other important pieces of the machinery. concealing them behind fences and under cars and even burying some of them. Then, after blocking the piston guides with pieces of wood, they ran off in the firm belief that they had put the locomotive permanently out of commission.

But in the Yankee forces were half a dozen old railroad engineers and mechanics



OUR ADVANCE TO SANTIAGO.

The arrow heads show the advance of our army to the neighborhood of Sevilla. The fight of the rough riders occurred a mile and a half east of that town

lets ripped up the ground about them, the men swore in angry impatience. They wanted to be up and at the Spanlards close in. "Don't swear or you'll catch no fish." was Col. Wood's cool advice as he held the men in check and directed the fire, while reinforcements were being sent for. When these came the Americans made a hurricane dash for the chaparral, and the Spanlards were soon scurrying through the thicket. The auxiliary cruisers sent a few rounds of shell after the retreating enemy, but the range was too long and little damage was done. When the firing was over the wounded were promptly sent to the rear. There was deep sorrow and anger as the extent of the losses began to be learned.

Unless the Spanish make a much more determined stand than they have since make when reconnoitring. Although as. the army of invasion landed on Wednes sured that the Spanish were at hand, it day, Sunday will see Gen. Shafter's was impossible to determine their exact | men at the gates of Santiago. So far the em to have been dazed by the rapidity and daring of the American advance. Position after position has been abandoned with scarcely a show of resistance, although in several instances points of strategic value were occupied by the enemy in force sufficiently strong to

lead our men to expect hard fighting. It is now believed that the first stand in force will be encountered at the intrenchments immediately east of the city, as the United States scouts have pretty thoroughy explored the territory between the head of the column and the Spanish outposts, and they report that these intrenchments are heavily manned, but that there is no

considerable body of troops east of them. The insurgents under Gens. Garcia and Castillo are now in constant touch with the main body of the attacking army, and

are proving a source of greatest strength. Gen. Shafter is still on board the headquarters ship Seguranca, Gen. Wheeler being in command ashore. The Cubans will be retained at their present occupation, skirmishing and scouting in the front, and, while no important engagement is likely until the Cathedral of Santiago is in sight, headquarters expects that the march will be marked by a succession of bushwhacking tactics that will require the utmost vigilance to prevent a repetition of yesterday morning's lamentable occur-

The troops are having the greatest difficulty in transporting the siege guns and other heavy war material to the front. It was known in advance that the country was rugged and mountainous, and covered with a tangle of tropical undergrowth, but a revelation awaited them as to the kind of roads southeastern Cuba affords. The main road from Baiquiri to Santiago is as impassable to artillery in its present condition as a Maine logging road in summer time. It is little more than a footpath, and is overgrown with vines and shrubs and bristles with jagged rocks. The engineers are working like beavers to put it in shape for the artillery and supply trains, but in the ter rible heat the task is a hard one.

Even the infantry find the footing a tax on their endurance, and many of them

Physiciogical action of Poland water. Com-lete treatise of its effect on various aliments with suggestions for treatment and dist. Poland

engine. In a few moments they were clambering all over the machine, and it didn't take them long to discover its con-

A search was started for the missing parts, some of which were found; clever makeshifts were resorted to to supply those that were not found. The blocks were knocked out of the slides, fresh coal was dumped into the firebox, and in a space of time that must have astonished the Spanish railroad men the locomotive was puffing away in the direction of Juragua drawing a train of ore cars filled with Yankee soldiers.

SPANISH REPORTS OF THE FIGHT.

Linares Says He Had Seven Killed and Twentyseven Wounded-Our Terrific Cannonade. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR.

Madrid, June 25.-Gen, Linares, commanding the Spanish forces at Santiago, as cabled to Gen. Correa, Ministe War, the following official report of the fighting which took place near Santiago yesterday morning;

"A large force of Americans and Cubans attacked the Spanish column in the hills near Sevilla. The enemy was repulsed with heavy losses. The Spaniards had seven killed and twenty-seven wounded.

"The debarkation of the American troops is continuing at Juragua, which place was abandoned by the Spanish owing to the terrific cannonade of the heavy guns of the American warships covering the landing. The buildings were all destroyed. The Spaniards retired, but took with them all their munitions.

"The debarkation of the American troops continues in the Ensenada mineral district. which I evacuated, destroying the village, Owing to the fact that the American squadron was bombarding within 2,000 paces of our trenches, we removed all war material." Captain-General Blanco telegraphs from Havana that a force of 300 Americans attacked the Spaniards near Siboney and Sevilla. The Spaniards had three men killed and three wounded. The Americans also attacked the Spanish troops under Gen. Rubon, but were repulsed and pursued. The Spaniards captured the Americans' ammunition and clothing. The Americans, he says, have bombarded Caselda.

It is reported that the Government has received a long despatch from Cuba announcing that fighting is in progress on

land and sea near Santiago. KEY WEST, June 25 .- La Lucha of Ha vana prints an article headed "About Santiago de Cuba," relating to the bombardment by our fleet at the beginning of the debarkation of our troops. It says:

"The bombardment yesterday was from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M. Some battleships and cruisers in front of Santiago bombarded the coast from Punta Cabrera to Aguadores, killing apprivate in Morro Castie, wounding one man, and bruising three. The Indiana and Texas were damaged. The battleship Indiana suffered damage on the port side, and the Texas was hit three times on deck.

"Other ships made a furious attack on Siboney and Baiquiri, protecting the landing between Baiquiri and Point Berraco, which were not garrisoned by our troops, Three companies of the Talavera Battalion, under fire of sixty guns on the ships and attack of the troops, retreated in very good order to the Vinenta hills and from there to the Firmeza mines, burning some blockhouses.

newspaper, whose wounds are believed to have been sent to the rear, having been We only know that the military commander of Siboney, the Captain of the mobilized troops, Louis Bellini, was killed, and we know of no further loss.

> "The town of Siboney was entirely destroyed despite the heroic resistance of Gen. Rubon. The town of Bajouiri was also entirely destroyed. At Point Cabrera Col. Alden repulsed, by land, an attack of the Cubans."

> > THE BOLL OF HONOR.

List of the Killed and Wounded in Friday's Hattle Near Sautiage.

WARRINGTON, June 25 .- The War Departmen this evening prepared a list containing the full names, home addresses, and places of enrollment of the officers and men killed and wounded in the engagement near Santiago yesterday. The department has not received a full list of the casualties and was obliged to depend on the newspaper roll containing the surnames of these who fell, supplying the Christian names, grades, residences and places of enrollment from the official muster rolls on file in the Adjutant-General's office. In a number of cases the muster rolls do not show the residences of officers and entisted men. The list is as follows: FIRST UNITED STATES VOLUNTEER CAVALRY (ROUGH RIDERS).

Where Enrolled. Caut. Maxim. Luna. Santa Vo. N. M. Capt. A. K. Capron. Muscogee, I. T.... Fort Stil, O. T. Sgt. Ham'ton Fish, Jr. Washington, D.C. New York. Corp. G. H. Doherty. . WhippleBks, A.T. Jerome, A. T. Priv. Henry Haefner. Santa F6, N. M. Priv. Ed Oniver...... Muscogee, I. T. Priv. James Cross... Muscogee, I. T. Priv. T. W. Dawson, Muscogee, I. T., Vinita, Mo. Maj. Alex. O. Bredle.Prescott, A. T. Capt.J.H.M'Cilmook.WhippleBks,A.T.Phoenix, A.

1stLt.J.R.Thomas, Jr. Huscogee, L. T... Vinita, L. T. Sergt. W. O. Armijo. Santa Pé. N. M. Set. T. P. Cavenaugh Santa Pe. N. M. Corp.Jpo.D. Rhoades, Guthrie, O. T. Enid O. T. Corp. James H. Dean.Santa PA, N. M. Corp. L. L. Stewart, Santa Fo, N. M. Priv. P. N. Bral Gutbrie, O. T. ... Kingfisher, O.T. Priv. E. M. Hill Gutbrie, O. T. ... Teoumseb, O.T. Priv. S. H. Ishler Guthrie, O. T. ... Enid, O. T. Priv. M. L. Newcomb.Guttrie, O. T. ..., Kingfisher, O. T. Priv. F. B. Booth Santa Fé, N. M.

Priv. B. Z. Balley Santa Pé, N. M. Priv. A. C. Hartle ... Santa Fé, N. M. Priv. H. L. Albers ... Santa Fé, N. M. Priv. E. A. Albertson Santa Fé, N. M. Priv. C. L. Reed Santa FA N. M. Priv. G. Roland. Priv. M. Corle,.......Santa Fé, N. M. Priv. B. W. Reid.....Santa Fé, N. M.

Priv. J. R. Kean.... Muscoges, I. T. .. Sapulpa, I. T. Priv. J. P. Damet... Muscoges, I. T. .. Gibson, I. T. Priv. T. F. Meagher., Muscogee, L. T., Muscogee, L. T. Priv. N. M. Poe, Muscogee, I. T... Vintta, 1. T. FIRST U. S. CAVALRY, REGULAR ARMY

Priv. Juck Berlin Chlcago, 111. Priv. Emil Bjork Fort Riley, Kan. Priv. Peter H. Dix ... Fort Elley, Kan. Priv. Alex. Liennon. Fort Riley, Kan. Wounded. Mator James L. Ball.

lat Lt. Geo. L. Byram. TENTH U. H. CAVALRY.

Killed. Corporal White. Priv. J. Russell Cleveland, O. Priv. M. Gaines Pitf jourg. Pa.

Priv. J. H. Miller ... Hichmond, Va. Priv. A. G. Wheeler, New York city ... N. Milford, Priv. S. Redd Washington, D.C. Priv. K. Maberry Nashville, Tenn.

The Adjutant-General's office prepared these sketches of officers killed and wounded in the engagement, taken from the official records

file in the War Department: Major Alexander O. Brodle of Col. Wood's regiment is a native of New York, was appointed to the Military Academy July 1, 1866; graduated June 15, 1870, and was assigned to the First Cavalry, with which regiment he served and in which he participated with great o himself in the campaign against the Anache Modoc Nez Perce and Bannock Indians. He resigned from the army Feb. 4, 1884, and made his home in Arizona. He was mustered in as Major of the First United States Volunteer Cavairy May 4, 1898. When Theodore Roosevelt went West looking for fighters one of the first men be invited to join was Brodie. He offered him a Major's commission, which Brodie accepted, stating at the time that he'd

have come if he'd had to uo as a private. Lloyd S. McCormick, Seventh United States Cavalry (not McClintock), is a native of Marietta, O.; graduated from the Military Academy June 15, 1878, and was assigned to the Tenth Cavalry, being transferred to the Seventh Cavairy a few days later. He was promoted to the rank of Captain July 17, 1895. He left his regiment in Arizona, March 16, 1896. for treatment in the Army and Navy Hospital, being discharged from there April 18. Leave of absence was granted to him, and on May 24, 1896, he was, at his own request for active field

service, ordered to report to Gen. Shafter for assignment, and on June 6 was assigned to duty with the First United States Cavity.

Major J. M. Bell of the First Cavalry is a native of Pennsylvania; entered the service in 1862 as Lieutenant of the Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, and on June 30, 1862, was mustered in as Captain of an independent company of Pennsylvania cavairy. He was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service July 14, 1865, and was appointed Second Lieutenant, Seventia Cavairy, July 28, 1866; promoted First Lieutenant April 2, 1867; Captain, June 25, 1876, and Major, First Cavalry, May 23, 1896. He was brovetted First Lieutenant for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of the Wilderness, Va.; Captain, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Reams Station, Va., and Lieutenant-Colonel, Feb. 27, 1890, for gallant services in action at Canyon Creek, Mont. service, orgered to report to Gen. Shafter for

FISH WAS A GOOD SOLDIER.

His Grief-Stricken Family Proud of His Hers

The death of young Hamilton Fish, fighting for his country, has completely prostrated his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fish of 53 Irving place. He was their only son "It has been an awful blow," Mr. Fish said esterday, "but I suppose we must expect to hear of many men being killed before this war Hamilton was crazy to go to war, and

when Col. Roosevelt organized the rough riders.

he told me that he was going to join the organi-'I'm big and strong,' he said, 'and the coun try needs all the men of my physique that it can get. I'm going to the front to fight." "He was made a Sergeant in Troop I, after

he had been in it a little while, and was very proud of his promotion. But when this troop was assigned to remain in Tampa he did not heaftate to ask for a transfer to Troop L, which was to go to the front, although he could only enter the new troop as a private. "He was very fond of his new commander. Capt. Capron, who, he wrote me, was one of the

finest soldiers in the army. Capt. Capron after ward made him a Sergeant in the troop. He got this promotion strictly on his merits. got a lotter from Hamilton just before he embarked for Cuba. In it he said that the spirit of the men was unbroken, despite the discomorts they had had to endure, and that he was glad they were going off to do some fighting, as he hadn't come down for a pionic. He was r splendid health then.

Hamilton died like a soldier, in the thick of the fight, and up with the first men. We are

proud of his heroism, but his death is an awful men drowned in landing. Landings diffli-Mr. Fish showed the following letter to the re-

TAMPA, June 6, '98. DEAR MES. Frem: Just a line to say that Ham has done excellently. He has been promoted to Sergeant, and no man in the regiment so far has done

his duty better or been more useful in his position

Sincerely yours, THEODORE ROOSEVELT. Mrs. Fish said that her son's one fear was that his parents would insist on providing him with fuxuries which his associates in the troop would not have. He refused to take any money away with him, and it was only when assured that it would add to his efficiency as a soldier that he we ild take a rubber blanket and some extra camp utensils with him.

Although no news that young Fish was to be promoted to a Lieutenancy in Capt. Capron's troop had been received here, it is believed that such was the case. Some days ago his father ordered a Lieutenant's uniform made for him at a Broadway clothing store, and on Friday he went to the store and ordered the uniform sent south at once. At that time his son was

It was Capt, Allyn K. Capron of Troop L of the ough riders, and not Capt. Allyn Capron, First Artillery, his father, who was killed in Friday's battle. Young Capt. Capron's mother was a Miss Kissam of Brooklyn, and he was one of three ons. One of these sons died from a fractured skull several years ago. Allyn and his remaining prother, James, were both ambitious to become soldiers and tried to secure appointments to West Point. They failed, but were not turned from their purpose for a moment. They en-listed in the regular army, and by conscientious work and study finally won commissions as Second Lieutenants. Allyn K. Capron got a transfer to the rough riders and was made Captain of Troop L. He was a well-built. bandsome man, about 27 years of age. He was very courageous and very popular in his troop. His friends were not at all surprised to learn that he was in the thick of the fight. Capt. Capron was married two years ago and leaves a widow and one child.

Edward Marshall, the correspondent of the New York Journal, who is said to be mortally ounded, is 30 years old and lived at 23 Fifth avenue, this city. He was born in Rochester, but has lived here for a long time, working at different times for the World, Journa and Press. When Sunday editor of the Press, in 1802, he was also Secretary of the Tenemer House Commission. His wife was formerly an actress in the company of young Alexander

HURRYING AID TO SHAFTER.

Despatching Lighters and Yogs to Land His

Henry Slege Guns. WASHINGTON, June 25 .- After a conference late this afternoon between the Secretary of War, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Alien, and Commander Royal B. Bradford, chief of the Naval Bureau of Equipment, rush orders were sent to Commodore Remey, commanding the Naval Bureau at Key West, to despatch a number of steam lighters and tugs to Santiago. An adequate convoy has been promised by the Navy Department, and the orders to Commodore liemey direct him to get the convoying warships and the lighters and tugs away from Key West to-night. This action was taken in response to a request from Gen. Shafter, received at the War Department this atternoon. The greatest haste in sending this fleet is urged on the military and naval authorities, it having been represented to the War Department that the vessels are necessary for the immediate landing of heavy siege guns and supplies for Gen. Shafter's army. There is a feeling in the army administration that the advance goard of the invading forces in Santiago province has cone too far shead to be in close touch with its base of supplies, and it is certain that leading forces are some distance in the rear.

the supply trains supposed to accompany the Despatches received to-day from Gen. Shafter indicate that the guns and necessary supplies have not all been landed. Early this morning Secretary Alger received a cable despatch from Gen. Shafter, commanding the United States forces in Santiago proper, informing him in regard to the engagement with Spanish troops which took place vesterday morning near Sevilla. This despatch was given to the press shortly after poon, but there was a delay in transmission at some point. The message seemed to be the continuation of the despatch filed early yesterday. The despatch which appears to have been written first was not received at the War Department until late to-day, and it was made public at about 3:30 o'clock. This earlier message, which was belated in

reaching Washington, follows: BAIQUIRL June 24, via Playa del Este. June 25.

Adjutant-General, U.S. A., Washington "In pushing out to occupy good position pear Sevilla, to wait and intrench until supplies and artillery could be landed, the Fourteenth and Tenth Cavalry and Wood's regiment had a skirmish. driven from his position, and Gen. Wheeler reports he now occupies his ground. Wounded -Major Bell, Capt. Knox, Capt. Wainwright, Lieut. Byram, First Cavalry, and a number of men. Above names only given. Lighters and steam tugs asked for this morning should be SHAFTER, commanding." sent at once. The second message from Shafter gives further news of the first battle of regular volumteer troops on Cuban soil:

"PLAYA DEL ESTE, June 25. "Further news from Wheeler places our loss in the morning's affair about ten killed and forty wounded. Capt. Capron, First United States Volunteer Cavalry, killed. Wounded: Major Brodle, Capt. McClintock, and Lieut. Thomas, First Volunteer Cavalry; Major Bell, Capt. Knox, and Lieut, Byram, First United States Cavalry, Capt. Knox seriously.

"Capt. Wainwright, formerly reported wounded, is uninjured. The names of the others killed and wounded not yet known. The Spaniards occupied a very strong intrenched position on a high hill. The firing lasted about an hour, and the enemy was driven from his position, which is now occupied by our troops, about a mile and a half from Sevilla. The enemy has retired toward Santiago de Cuba. "SHAFTER."

The two despatches from the American comnunder have provided the Government with a very accurate idea of the present military situa tion in southern Cubs, and every member of the army administration is pleased with the progress which has been made toward Santiago. It is expected that by this time the forces commanded by Gens. Shafter, Wheeler and Lawton are in possession of the principal approaches to Santiago, and that as soon as the heavy field ordnance and the necessary amount of supplies are brought up from the coast the This belated despatch from Gen. Shafter was

received at the War Department this afternoon: "PLAYA DEL ESTE, via Havti, June 25. Adjutant-General U.S. Army, Washington, D. C.: "Balquini, June 23-2:45 P. M.-Had mals, six or cight to-day; lost more putting them through the surf to land them on Command as healthy as when transports. wo left; eighty men sick; only deaths, two

Big Mlami Hotel Opens. Hotel Royal Palms at Miamt. Fig., opened June 25, Will remain open while Miami is caring for United States troops. Preferred route Atlantic Coast line. Office No. 226 Broadway.—Air

Worth acram, Losn Office and hafe Deposis Va., near Broadway,—Adu.

cult; coast quite similar to that in vicinity of San Francisco and covered with dense growth of bushes. Landing at Haiquiri un opposed; all points occupied by Spanish troops heavily bombarded by navy to clear them out. Sent troops toward Santiago and occupied Jaragua City, a naturally strong place, this morning. Spanish troops re treating as soon as our advance known. Had no mounted troops, could have captured them, ald told, Railroad from there; cars and engine in possession. sistance of navy disembarked 6,000 men and as many more to-day. yesterday

Will get all troops off to-morrow, including

light artillery and greater portion of pack train,

probably all of it, with some of the wagons

Animals have to be jumped to the water and towed ashore. "Had consultation with Gens, Garcia, Rader, and Castillo, I P. M. of 20th, twenty miles wes of Santiago. These officers were unanimously of the opinion that landing should be made east of Santiago. I had come to that conclusion. Gen. Garcia promises to join me at Jaragus City to-morrow with between 3,000 and 4,000 men, who will be brought from east of Santiago by ships of the navy to Juragun City and there disembarked. Thie will give leave 1,000 with Gen. Rabi to threaten San tiago from the west. Gen. Kont's division being disembarked this afternoon at Juragua city, and will be continued during the night. The assistance of the navy ha been of the greatest benefit and enthusias Without them I could not have landed in ten days, and perhaps not at all, as I believe I should have lost so many boats in the surf: at present want nothing. Weatherhau een rood; no rain on land, and prospects for

fair weather. "SHAPTER. "Major-General U. S., Commanding,"

BAN JUAN IS BLOCKADED.

or Auxiliary Cruiser St. Paul Guarde the Second Cable Desputch to Tax Sex

St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, June 25 .-The Hamburg-American steamship Francis arrived here this morning, homeward bound from West Indian ports. She left Samana Bay on the east coast of Santo Domingo, on Thursday.

Yesterday afternoon, as she was approaching San Juan, Porto Rico, she sighted the United States auxiliary cruiser St. Paul a few miles to the northwest. The St. Paul immediately fired a blank shot, which she followed up with three solid ones. The Francia then hove to and a boarding party from the St. Paul went on board. | but there is no longer any pretence to disguise nformed the Captain of the Francia that the port of San Juan was blockaded, and that the Francia, therefore, would not be allowed to enter. Capt, you Schroetler of the Francis protested against the prohibitory order of the American officer, explaining that he wanted to call at San Juan on passenger business only. He had special errand, he said, which was to take on board the family of the San Juan agent of the Hamburg-American Company.

The Francia then proceeded slowly, but con tinued to head in the direction of San Juan. The St. Paul then signalled to the Francia.

'Keep away or I will put a shot into you." Heeding this warning, the Francia steamed slowly eastward, the St. Paul escorting her for four hours. When she was boarded the Francia was within range of the guns of the San Juan batteries, but she moved out at the command of

the boarding officer. Permission to enter San Juan harbor might possibly have been granted to her had it not been for the fact that there were two Spanish officers on board.

PANISH CARGO FOR HAVANA.

An Attempt to Send Supplies by a Steamer New at Fort de France.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. St. PIERRE, Martinique, June 25 .- The British steamer Remembrance arrived at Fort de France yesterday from Cadiz.

She is consigned to the Spanish Consul there. who is endeavoring to obtain permission to transfer part of her cargo to the Spanish steamer Alicante, from Cadiz for Havana, which has been lying at Fort de France since

HAY CONFERS WITH SALISBURY.

They Are Said to Mave Talked About the Phil-Ippines and the Par Best. Special Cable Despotch to Tan See. LONDON, June 25,- Ambassador Hay had long consultation with Lord Salisbury to-day. which is unusual on Saturdays. It is under

stood that the Philippine question in connection

with the Eastern situation was the subject of the conference, but it may be said that no definite steps toward peace have yet been taken by Spain berself or any neutral power.

BRITISH FESSEL GORS TO LISBON. Battleship Will Look After English Inter on Spain's Coast.

Special Cable Despatch to THE RUS. LONDON, June 25.-The British battleship Illustrious left Devouport for Lisbon this morn-

Her object in going is to protect British intersts along the Spanish coasts in the event of hostilities there.

FIGHTING IN NANTA CLARA. paniards Report an Engagement with the Insurgents in That Province.

Special Cable Desputch to Tax Sun. MadRid, June 25 .- A despatch from Havana to the Imparcial says that Gen. Bazas's column has had an engagement with the insurgents in the Santa Clara hills. A Spanish Lieutenant and nine privates were wounded. The insurgents had three men killed.

CABLE TO AGUADORES. Communication Established to a Point Nan-Santingo Harber.

WASHINGTON, June 25 .- Gen. Greely, Chief of the Army Signal Corps, received a despatch from Lieut.-Col. James Allen informing him that the cable between Guantanamo and Playa del Este had been restored. Communication beween the United States and a point very near the scene of military operations in Santiago province is now established. The end of the cable leading from Aguadores, two miles east of Morro Castle, to Playa del Este, has been caught up and the break in the line mended. The line then extends to Guantanamo and thence to Cape Haytien. From Cape Haytien to New York the communication is direct. It is now proposed to establish a cable station at Baiquiri, though this plan may be abandoned if the military opertions become further removed from that place.

Meavy Shipments from Poland Carloads of Poland water arrive daily at the New fork depot. 3 Park place, near Broadway. - id:

PEACE, WHATEVER IT COSTS

SPAIN WILL PROBURLY ASK FOR IT IN A PLU DIES.

Martial Law Will Come First-Then the Artstude of the Army Will D flue Strell, and Upon That Beneads the Pate of the Brane ty-All Parties Except the Carlier Will Join in Asking for Pence-Ryen the Common People Now Mnow That Cub: By Last to Spatu-Special Pleading in Behalf of Spain's Retention of the Philippines. Reseint Cable Des votels to Tax Sov.

LONDON, June 25,-It is an open question whether Spain will make her first overtures for peace before or after the fall of Samtingo. The point of doubt really is whether there will be any Government in Spain to set for the country. The Sagusta. Ministry, if it exists another week, will seek to put an end to the war in the only manner possible. So will Silvela or any other Conservative Cabinet if called to power, which is doubtful. So, also, will any so-colled National Cabinet composed of both parties, which is Queen Rsgent Cri tina's plan of dealing with the evergency. So, indeed, would the Republican ray, olutionists if they should succeed in selzing the Government. The only people in Spain at the present moment who are opposed to peace, except on the possible basis of the Spanish retention of Cuba, are the Carlists, and they make pretensions to their Quixotic patriotism only

for the purpose of usurning the throne The truth is, and has been for several works, that the only reason Span has not sued for peace is because the dangers of the domestic situation are so threatening. Even more cour-ageous statesmen than Sagasta would be appalled. Peace negotiations, if undertaken earlier, would certainly have plunged the country into civil war. If undertaken now it is imand the monarchy itself. Nevertheless they will probably be undertaken in some form within a few days, and by the cooperation of both exist-

ing parties. The proclamation of martial law is expected to precede all other steps, and then the most important factor in the situation, namely, the attitude of the army, will define itself, and sub sequent action depends upon the solution of that

problem. It is obviously impossible to disclose the sources of information regarding the desperate condition of Spain politically and materially. The officer in command of the St. Paul's boat | or conceal the almost hopeless perils of the situation. The nation is almost unanimously for peace. Even the common people deceive themselves no longer regarding the loss of Cuba-This is now a foregone conclusion, even in the ecret minds of the Carlists. Public men are chiefly considering whether it is possible to save the Philippines. A public man who is not now in office, but is likely to be within a few days, thus plausibly puts the case for Spanish sovereignty in the Philippines, assuming that peace negotiations will begin immediately:

"If the war continues the United States must pend millions of money and thousands of lives before they conquer Cuba. Will it not be more profitable to save money and men by abandonng in the Philippines an increase of territory which they never desired, and which, if oo tained, might prove highly undesirable ! American humanitarians may reply that it would be contrary to their principles to hand back the natives of the Philippines to the continuation of misrule. But there will be room enough for the discussion of the future of the islands and the making of satisfactory arrangements for their prosperity and development without depriving the mother country of the last living link that still connects her with the glorious epoch in her history. The independence of Cuba would be placed in the scale against the evacuation of the Philippines.

islands. Manila is the capital of only one island. In the others the natives are loyal to Spain, and are ever ready to fight in her defence. It is necnature, therefore, to speak of the occupation or independence of the Philippines, seeing that at cupied or independent. The contention may be ost sight of by the Yankees, but it will be brought into painful relief if hostilities con inue much longer.

"The international aspect is equally impor tant and equally favorable to Spain's contention. Thus, there is little doubt that several European States are eager to obtain a footing in the Philippines. All, with the sole exception of England, are absolutely opposed to annexation r even a mild form of protectorate by the United States. In any case the United States will make continental Europe an enemy by insisting upon a measure which will cost terrible sacrifices to accomplish and possibly still reater to maintain. Furthermore, it is posside, even probable, that certain of these nations might, when the psychological moment arrived. put a veto upon any attempt by the United States to convert the Philippines into an exclu sive sphere of American influence. Inasmuch as the latest developments in the far Eastern question render it desirable that the status quo ante be proclaimed, it is not impossible that the precedent established by the veto of Russia, Germany, and France on the China-Japanese treaty would be followed in the case of the Philippines. The factors of such a combination would no longer be the same. The United States can rely possibly upon Japan and certainly upon England to oppose all attempts as interference by Russia and Germany, but the unexpected might easily happen and might cost the Yankees dear.

"England's attitude is, of course, the one great drawback to the success of a European combination. With England on the side of the other European powers it would be very plain

This special pleading, it may be assumed, represents the uttermost Spain expects to gain in any peace negotiations. Porto Rico, significantly, is not mentioned, but Spain is more or less indifferent to the fate of that island. Cuba and the Philippines are the only possessions about which she is seriously concerned or even more

than vaguely informed, There are no longer any illusions in official minds in Spain regarding the disinterested good offices of any of the powers. Even the Duke of Almodovar says on this point: "18 would be folly to expect any nation, including Germany, to risk a war with the United States, a strong nation, to assist Spain, a weak na-There are no Don Quixotes now, not even in Spain. I hope our difficulties will be settled, but we will have to settle them ourselves. They will not be settled by the United States giving in. Have you ever known a case in court between a rich man and a poor one ending by the rich one giving in I The rich man expects to crush the poor man with the power of wealth. That is what the United States

will do.' Very different is this language from than eard on all sides in Madrid two months ago, but the reasons for the prevailing pessimism are mere domestic than foreign. Madrid may not unlikely be the scene of more important events than Santiago in the next few days.

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